FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

POLITICAL.

Campaign in Connecticut Opened.

Largest Meeting Ever Held in the State.

DEMOCRATS RALLYING TO GRANT'S STANDARD.

Grant and Wilson Meeting in New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 18.—One of the largest political meetings ever held in the State was held this evening in this city. Some 10,000 persons assembled on the green to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson. There were music, fire works and salutes. The meeting was presided over by Governor Jewell, and addresses were made by Senator Buckingham, Hon. Thos. H. Bond, Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Representatives Kellogg, Strong and Starkweather. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Bond's speech attracted great attention, inasmuch as he has been acted with the Democratic party for years, has been a Democratic member of the State Senate and candidate of the Democracy for Lieutenant Governor. He says he stands upon the ground that the Democratic party had sold out, and that between Grant and Greeley he must choose Grant as being much the safer man.

Hon. Charles Atwater, late candidate of the Democracy for Lieutenant Governor, was one of the Vice, Presidents of the meeting, he taking the same ground as Mr. Bond.

Extracts from Hon. D. W. Voorhees' Speech at Spencer, Ind., on Accepting the Congressional Nomination.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 18.—In accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress at the Convention in Spencer to-day, Mr. Voorhees made a very long and elaborately prepared speech, of which the following are extracts:

In opposing the nomination of Mr. Greeley, I acted on principle, and no one will expect me now or hereafter to recall a word I have spoken or written on that subject. The influence of my words, if they had any, was directed to the Baltimore Convention. They must stand as my sincere utterances on behalf of an object over which that body had legitimate authority and ultimate control, but I will doubtless be reminded that my views were not adopted at Baltimore, and that my opinions were disregarded. All this is true, and I do not pretend to disguise my deep regret. I would gladly have it otherwise, and I have given the subject as careful and as conscientious an examination, in order to ascertain the true path of duty, as it has been in my power to make.

I shall abandon no principle on which I have heretofore obtained your support.

Meeting of Republican National Exec utive Committee.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Republican Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, which was executive in character, and, for the most part, secret. A measure was discussed for forwarding the canvass in Pennsylvania, Indiana, North Carolina and West Virginia. Ex-Senator Abbott made a cheering report of the canvass in North Carolina. Col. Sprehl, Chairman of the Legislative State Central Committee, appeared from Pennsylvania in place of W. H. Kemble, who is ill. A suggestion was considered from West Virginia looking to the nullization of all schemes opposed to Democratic Liberalism in that State. The details of the campaign are to be organized within a few days at the headquarters here, which will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

President Grant Interviewed.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The *Herald* interviewer reports from Long Branch that President Grant has announced his intention to visit the Canadian border the last of the week. He will go down the St. Lawrence and visit the Thousand Islands among other points of interest. In reference to the indirect claims the President thought America had gained a great triumph over Great Britain. President Grant regards the North Carolina prospects as cheering. He says he goes to Washington when any Government matter requires his presence, but won't go this week as nothing demands a Cabinet meeting for some time. He says the trouble with Greeley was, he wanted to fill all of his (the President's) offices with bad men.

Meeting of Missouri Liberal State Committee.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The Liberal Republican State Committee held a meeting yesterday evening, at which measures were taken for the immediate organization of county and district committees throughout the State. The vacancies in the committees were filled and another meeting ordered for July 25th, to determine when the State Convention shall be held.

The Liberal Convention at the same time and place ratified the Democratic nomination and pledged a hearty support to the nominee.

District of Columbia Nomination.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Purvis wing of the Republican party in the District Convention to-day nominated N. G. Ordway, now Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, for delegate in Congress from the District of Columbia. He declined the nomination, but the convention adjourned for one week, in order to give him time to reconsider his declination.

Preparing for the Campaign in Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Republican State Central Committee, together with the Republican candidates for State officers and a number of influential members of the party from various parts of the State, met here to-day to arrange a plan for the campaign in the State. The Republican demonstration here to-morrow night it is anticipated will be a grand affair.

The Ascendency of the Republican Party to be Maintained.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—McKee & Hauser, formerly of the *Democrat*, issued their new paper, the *Globe*, this morning. They fly a Grant and Wilson flag, and announce their purpose to use their best endeavors to preserve unity and maintain the ascendancy of the Republican party.

North Carolina Liberals Supporting the Democratic State Ticket.

RALEIGH, July 18.—The Executive Committee of the Liberal Republicans of this State issued a circular to the party to-day, urging a cordial support the Democratic and Conservative State ticket, headed by Judge Merriman.

Eighth Ohio District Republican Nominations.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Hon. Wm. Lawrence was nominated to-day at Urbana as the Republican candidate for Congress from the eighth district. Charles Phillis, of Madison county, was nominated as Republican elector.

New York Republican Convention Called.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Chairman Cornell, of the Republican State Committee, issued a call for the State Convention to be held at Utica, August 21st, to nominate State officers and representatives at large in Congress, and also Presidential electors.

Greeley Endorsed by Thieving Tammany.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Tammany general committee to-night ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and appointed a committee to arrange for a mass ratification meeting.

Secretary Boutwell in Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18.—Secretary Boutwell spoke in the court house here to-day in support of the administration and with reference to the finances.

WHEELING.

Damage by the Rains.

WHEELING, July 18.—The continued heavy rains of last night and to-day have caused more damage to property than was at first supposed. Jefferson street is washed out from Main street to the river to a depth of twenty-five to forty feet. Cellars were flooded and goods destroyed. The whole valley of the country adjacent is equal to the city. Fences were carried away and great quantities of grain destroyed and damaged. Bridges are carried away by the freshet from under two bridges on the Hempfield Railroad. Passengers are transfered at the breaks. The damage will be repaired to-morrow, or as soon as the water subsides. The river here is ten feet two inches, and rising very fast.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Late Whipping of a Colored Marshal.

RALEIGH, July 18.—United States Commissioner R. W. Best has issued warrants for the arrest of a number of parties engaged in the attempted assassination and whipping of the colored Greeley Marshal Cross, who came to the city to-day from the woods, where he had concealed himself. The investigation before the Commissioner takes place to-morrow. A large number of subpœnas have been issued, and it is supposed many more arrests will result therefrom.

CALIFORNIA.

The Golden State's Productions.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The steamer Sacramento, for Panama, carried nine hundred and forty four thousand dollars in treasure, including three-quarters of a million in coin for Peru, twenty-two thousand gallons of California wine and brandy, and twenty-four hundred centals of wheat for England, shipped at four pounds ten shillings. This is the first shipment of the kind ever made.

BOSTON.

Nail Manufacturers' Convention.

BOSTON, July 18.—At the New England convention of nail manufacturers, a formal vote in favor of adherence to the present prices was passed. The old board was re-elected. The next convention will probably be in September, at Philadelphia.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872. NUMBER 170.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Proceedings of the Geneva Arbitration.

DEMURRER PRESENTED BY THE BRITISH AGENT.

Advance of the Cholera Toward the Prussian Frontier.

ROYAL HONORS TO MISS NELLIE GRANT.

Meeting of International Prison Congress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BURNING IN EFFIGY.

DUBLIN, July 18.—Baron Teasy in the opening of the trial of the person charged with burning Justice Keogh in effigy, said the outrage was witnessed by thousands of Keogh's fellow countrymen with savage satisfaction. Such scenes could not take place in any other civilized country. They would not come to be tolerated in the great Republic during the Presidental contest.

CHOLERA.

LONDON, July 18.—A Berlin letter to the *Times* says, "The cholera is fast making its way from the interior of Russia to the Prussian frontier. God preserve Berlin if it visits us this year. Owing to the gross negligence of the municipal authorities, some of the abroad navigable water courses in this city were a few years ago converted into open sewers. The most aristocratic quarter is perhaps most subject to pestilential vapors. In the meantime the mortality is rapidly on the increase here, having reached four per cent. against two and one-half in 1867.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

The International Prison Congress is in session here. All European Governments, with the exception of Portugal, were represented on the opening day. America, both North and South, was also well represented. Earl Caernarvon, in the opening speech, welcomed the delegates, but expressed regret that the British Government, when applied to, refused to aid financially the scheme of reform contemplated.

ROYAL HONORS TO NELLIE GRANT.

On Monday, July 2, writes a correspondent of the Manchester papers, the covers which conceal the throne and royal chairs of state in the House of Lords were removed in honor of a visit from Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President of the United States. This is a compliment which has never been paid, except to a royal visitor; the throne, &c., is always covered up during debates, except on occasions when bills receive the Royal assent by commission.

SWITZERLAND.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARBITRATION.

LONDON, July 18.—The British agent at Geneva has presented a demurrer praying that the tribunal exclude the cases of the Tallahassee, Chickamauga, Sumter, Nashville, Retribution, Boston, Sallie, Jeff Davis, V. A. Jay, and Music. Pending a decision, each side presented a process containing the essence of the argumentative portion of the case and counter cases. A summary of the America argument and a statement in the case of the Florida was presented to-day.

RAILROADS

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

DETROIT, July 18.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, held to Grand Rapids yesterday, the following Directors were elected: Wm. A. Howard, H. J. Hollister, Geo. H. White, of Grand Rapids; Perry Hannah, of Traverse City; J. G. Wait, of Sturgis; Andrew Ellisan, of La Grange, Indiana; Charles D. Band, Franklin P. Randall, Pliny Hoagland, of Fort Wayne; J. S. McCullough, Thomas D. Messler and Springer Hartaugh, of Pittsburgh; Manuel Talcott, of Chicago. Hon. W. A. Howard was subsequently elected President, and W. P. Shelby Secretary and Treasurer. The annual report exhibited a healthy condition of the company's affairs, and it was determined to push the road through to Mackinaw without delay.

MICHIGAN AND LAKE SHORE.

The new Board of Directors of the Michigan & Lake Shore Railroad Company elected yesterday are as follows: G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough, Thomas D. Messler, William Thaw, of Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; S. J. Tilden, of New York; Joseph Fisk, E. F. Ferry, and L. G. Mason, of Michigan. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Thos. D. Messler, President; Joseph Fisk, Vice President, and W. R. Shelby, Secretary and Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS.

House of Refuge Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The formal examination into the House of Refuge affairs began this afternoon. Several persons now or formerly connected with the institution were examined under oath, the weight of whose testimony was that the Superintendent, Mr. Gardner, is a kind-hearted, lenient man, in fact, too easy to maintain proper discipline in such an establishment. The whippings under examination, it appears, were performed by Mr. Blair, the assistant superintendent, who doubtless executed his instruction. The examination will be continued on Saturday.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

From Various Points.

—A grand Grant and Wilson ratification meeting has been called in Chicago for to-night.

—The Liberals of Indianapolis held their first demonstration of the campaign last night.

—The steamers St. Laurent, from Brest, and Nebraska, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

—Senator Fenton, of New York, delivered a speech on the national finances in Albany last night.

—President Guardan, of Costa Rica, arrived in New York on Wednesday, on a visit to President Grant.

—Horace P. Beddle, of Logansport, Indiana, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans.

—A New York *Herald* dispatch now contradicts the former statement that Gen. Banks had gone over to the Liberal Republicans.

—John R. Jefferies, a prominent citizen residing near Lauderville, Ohio, was trampled to death in a frightful manner by horses.

—It is reported that Gen. De Schweisitz, the German envoy to Austria, is espoused to the daughter of the United States Minister.

—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixteenth Illinois District met at Vandalia on Wednesday, and nominated Silas L. Bryan, of Marion county.

—A secret session of the Executive Council of the Union League of America, was held in New York at which it was resolved to co-operate with the National Committee.

—The stage between Dallas and Canon City, Oregon, was robbed by three highwaymen on Tuesday, of Tuesday the fifteen thousand dollars were taken from the mails.

—Arrangements have been made for the unveiling of the monument to be erected in New York in honor of Sir Walter Scott, which will probably take place August 15.

—A London dispatch from Port Said announces the arrival there, and subsequent departure for England, of Stanley, the hero of the Livingstone search. He is accompanied by the son of Livingstone.

—Several cars on the end of a freight train on the Indianapolis Junction Railroad, when near Camden, Ohio, on Wednesday night, became detached, and another freight train that was following ran into them, wrecking eight cars and injuring one brakeman.

—The Norwegians in Chicago yesterday celebrated the one thousandth anniversary of Norway's independence by a procession in the morning, a mass meeting with speeches, music and poetry at Moss Park in the afternoon, and a grand banquet in the Barnes House in the evening.

—Judge Greeley, who refused to regard the Barnard trial as likely to result disastrously to the accused. The resignation of Barnard's former counsel, George F. Curtis, is said to be due to the fact that he advised his client to resign to the conclusion of the Assembly investigation.

—The crop reports from Central Wisconsin state that they promise well. The small grains, with the exception of spring wheat, will return a full average. The crop of spring wheat has been badly damaged by the drouth and chinch bug, and the yield will be light. Corn shows well, but rain is needed to insure a good crop.

—A prominent member of the German House of Representatives writes confirming the news that Bismarck is to try to stop by legislation the great flow of emigration from the Empire to the United States, and characterizes the movement as stupid, saying the only way to prevent emigration is to award the people the same advantages as they have here.

—A Saratoga dispatch says: I paid a visit to Harper's studio, and there stood the wreck of Long Branch racing greatness in undignified attitude, on three legs. He is gone forever. The wound in the heel is nothing compared to the breaking of the tendon, and it is the middle one, too, and to use the precise language of his trainer, "He'll never more than walk—run, he couldn't."

—At Hepolis, Ill., a feud has been in progress for the past two weeks between one Dickerson and a man named Cauterell and their respective friends. On Saturday night last a pitched battle took place, in which the Dickerson party were roughly used. Mr. J. M. Burch dressed the wounds of the vanquished party, and subsequently was assaulted by the Cauterell party therefor. In the evening Burch went in company with a posse to arrest his assailants. A fight ensued, during which Burch fired into the crowd, wounding a man named Kendall, an adherent of Cauterell, that he died on Wednesday. Burch was arrested and held to bail.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of South Carolina Bondholders.

NEW CITY BONDS AUTHORIZED.

Arrival of the New French Minister.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1872.

ISSUE OF BONDS AUTHORIZED.

The Board of Apportionment authorized the Comptroller to issue $750,000 bonds for the use of the departments of Public Works and Croton aqueduct.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH MINISTER.

The Marquis De Nouilles, the new French Minister, arrived this evening with his family, in the St. Laurent, and is stopping at the Brevoort House. He was met down the bay by Deputy Collector Des Angues and the French Consuls at this port and New Orleans, and conveyed to the city by the revenue cutter General Grant. He intends leaving his family in New York before proceeding to Washington.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the South Carolina bondholders to-day, the committee reported little progress in the collection of subscriptions for prosecuting their claims against the State, and a resolution was adopted requesting all holders to contribute one per cent. on the par value of the bonds for use in contemplated suits.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

A dividend of 25 per cent., amounting to $112,000, has been ordered to be paid to the creditors of the Bowling Green Savings Bank.

THE WEATHER.

The weather continues hot. The thermometer reached ninety. There were many cases of sun-stroke.

SARATOGA.

The Cases of Barnard, Tweed, and Connolly.

SARATOGA, July 18.—The Court of Impeachment met this morning, and at the request of the counsel for Barnard it adjourned until to-morrow to enable him to counsel with his associates.

At the conclusion of the argument in the Tweed and Connelly cases to-day court adjourned until September next, when a decision will be rendered.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A. } Pittsburgh, Pa., July 17, 1872. }

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 7 P. M., July 17, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
Omaha	11	8	0	1
Davenport	4	10	0	0
Keokuk	6	0	0	0
Cairo	19	2	2	1
St. Louis	17	6	0	0
Pittsburgh	9	2	1	11
Cincinnati	13	9	1	0
Louisville	5	8	1	4
Memphis	9	11	0	0
Vicksburg	18	5	0	0
Nashville	6	0	0	0

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—River 12 feet 6 inches; rising. Arrived: Andes, Wheeling. Departed: Nashville, Memphis; Kate Putnam, Marietta; Warner and Bates, St. Louis, light.

CAIRO, July 18.—Arrived: City of Helena, Vicksburg, 1 P. M.; Mollie Moore, New Orleans, 2; Vice President, Louisville, 3; Ella Hughes, Nashville, 4; Idlewild, Memphis, 6; Mary Houston, New Orleans, 6; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 6. Departed: Mollie Moore, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; City of Helena, St. Louis, 3; Anna, Red River, 4; Vice President, St. Louis, 4; Pink Varble, Memphis, 5; Emilie Labarge, Red River, 7; Mary Houston, Louisville, 7; Idlewild, Evansville, 7. River risen nearly two feet. Cloudy; thermometer 82.

LITTLE ROCK, July 18.—Weather cloudy and warm. River risen one foot in the last 24 hours; 11 feet by the gauge here. Arrived—Thos H. Allen, Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—River risen 13 inches; 5 feet 7 inches in canal; 3 feet 7 inches in chute. A slight rain to-day; cloudy and warm. Business light. Arrived—Charmer, Cincinnati. Departed—Charmer, Evansville. The Bermuda is put in the place of the J. E. Rankin in the Cincinnati and Evansville trade.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—No arrivals. Departed—Bismarck, St. Louis; City of Cairo, Louisville. Cloudy and warm.

VICKSBURG, July 18.—Arrived—Sam Brown—Mary Alley and barges, 7; Imperial and barges, 11 last night. Up—H. S. Turner, 3 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Huntsville, Peoria; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Northwestern, St. Paul; Richmond, New Orleans. Departed—Number one, New Orleans; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Julia, Vicksburg; Muscatine, St. Paul. After rising about 3 feet, the river is again falling. Cloudy and warm.

NASHVILLE, July 18.—River falling again; 3½ feet large on Harpeth shoals. Weather very warm; heavy showers during the day; rain continues to-night. The Empire departed for Cairo.

PERSONAL.

MARIO, the king of tenors, has sold his Florentine estate for $500,000.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, a wealthy citizen of Long Island, told his brother he was tired of life, took arsenic and died.

THE sale of Thiers' literary works is said to have markedly diminished since his elevation to the Presidency.

HIS Spanish Majesty is said to drink nothing stronger than water, which lead many persons to wonder whence he gets his spirit.

MATILDA HERON read "Camille" at a benefit, Thursday evening, in San Francisco, but the occasion was a painful one both to herself and friends.

BISHOP J. T. PECK of Syracuse, N. Y., has been dangerously ill, caused by a carbuncle on the back of his neck, but was somewhat better on Wednesday last.

CHARLES BEKE, the American traveller, thinks that Dr. Livingstone will alter his mind, and come right home, as soon as he learns how anxious his friends are to see him.

MADAME LUCCA, who is to appear in this country next season, is a baroness, and is the mother of two golden-haired children. She is to be accompanied on her travels by her husband, a gentleman who is said to be in every way worthy of so gifted a wife.

A WAITER girl in the Coliseum refreshment saloon is reported to have stolen the heart of one of the members of the British Grenadier band, and is "nearly" to have married him. The musical boy's engagement of a certain Johnny Bull from old England to New will soon take place in consequence.

JOHANN STRAUSS sailed on the steamer Donau, for the North German line, on Saturday, for Europe. He expressed himself at parting as being delighted with his reception and warm welcome to this country, and returned thanks to the press in general for the courtesy with which he has been mentioned.

JOAQUIN MILLER is at Niagara Falls. He is attracting attention by riding out daily in full Mexican dress, with the sombrero hat. The saddle used by him cost $500, and is fancy with Mexican dollars. His pony is both fleet and small, and he is enjoying the curiosity he arouses every time he makes his appearance.

THE proposed visit of the Emperor of Austria to Berlin is the subject of considerable gossip in the Austrian and German capitals. It is regarded as the natural consequence of the meeting at Ischol and Salzburg last year. Since 1866 there has been a coolness between the two Kaisers, which was in part cleared up by the meeting of 1871. The visit of Francis Joseph to Berlin this year will complete the work of reconciliation begun last fall.

AMERICAN NICK-NAMES.

A Compilation by the "Pall Mall Gazette."

That familiarity with prominent public men, peculiar to American politics, which consists in calling them by any name except that given to them by their godfathers and godmothers in their baptism, is strongly marked in the case of Mr. Horace Greeley. Greeley has not been many weeks before the public as a candidate for the Presidency, but he is already affectionately referred to by his supporters among the press as "Old Horace," "Old Honesty," "Old Honest Horace," "the Honest Old Farmer," "the Old Man," "Old White Coat," "Old White Hat," "Old Tree-chopper," "the Sage of Chappaqua," "the Doctor," and "our Later Franklin." The opponents of the Cincinnati nominee have taken note of the tendency, and kindly suggest a few more pet names. Mr. Greeley might, they say, be referred as "Old Bail-bonds," and "Old Four Hundred Millions," suggestive of the offer of Mr. Lincoln to bail Forrest, and "Old Niagara," or "Old Frontier," or "Old Cataract," commemorative of the peace performance at that famous falls; and "Old Let-em-go," meaning the Southern slaves in 1860-61, and "Old Always-with-Lincoln," playfully significant of the Greeley proposition to set that President aside in 1864, and "Old Root-hog-or-die," emblazing the fraternal advice which Mr. Greeley gave to the freedmen, and "Old Villain-you-lie," epitomizing his direct and sinewy Saxon familiarly addressed to those with whom he differs. Mr. Greeley's well known agricultural proclivities and treatises are commemorated in the aliases, "Old Prize Strawberry," "Old What-do-I-know-about-it," "Old Garden Sass," and with a sly reference to the possibilities of the contest, "Old Bent," while his leanings towards protection are indicated in the endearing epithets, "Old Pig Iron," "Old Protection," "High Old Tariff," "Old Bessemer," and "Old Wooden Screws."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A LADY about to be absent from home for a week told her servant to keep her gold fish nice and clean. On the lady's return the fish was dead. "Died in two days, marm." "But what you do to them?" "Please, marm, I took 'em out and wiped 'em clean and next day they died."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Indian Commissioner Appointed.

THE RELATIONS OF CRIME TO EDUCATION AND IGNORANCE.

Cancellation of Whisky and Tobacco Stamps.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1872.

ADMIRAL LEE TO BE RELIEVED.

Admiral Lee, at his own request, has been directed to leave Key West for Hampton Roads on the 15th of August. He will be relieved as commander of the North Atlantic squadron.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The mixed commission on British and American claims, which adjourned on the 23d of April, will meet at Newport, R. I., on the 11th of September. During the interval a vast amount of labor has been performed by the Secretary and the respective agents, and the records have already become voluminous. When it is known there are 428 British and 19 American claims, some of which, with the testimony, will make from 500 to 800 pages of printed matter filled with the testimony, some idea of the work of the commission may be formed. The memorial and all the testimony are, under the regulations, required to be printed, the proof read and compared, all involving much care and labor. So rapidly are the cases prepared that 418 of the British memorials and all the American have been printed and in the hands of the respective counsel. The secretary of the commission, Thomas C. Cox, esq., has inaugurated a complete system of business, and the records correspondence, and minor details are as fully attended to and preserved as in any department of the Government, so that when the labors of the commission shall have been concluded, the immense amount of papers will be arranged, filed and tabulated, and any one of them can be reached with facility.

The testimony taken in the numerous cases has to be gathered from any part of the country, and special agents are designated at different points to obtain and forward it to the Secretary by order of the commission, when it is printed for the use of the commissioners and counsel. What has been truly said of other commissions whose labors have terminated, that they did not keep full records of their proceedings, cannot be applied to this one, for while it is important it may contratulate themselves upon the system and celerity with which the business is conducted. The Secretary, Mr. Cox, came to his position with a thorough knowledge of the Department of State, and the manner in which he fills his present position shows that the commissioners have been fortunate in securing the services of this capable and efficient gentleman.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

Under the provisions of an amendment to section 43, act of July 20, 1868, passed June 6, 1872, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to make such change in stamps, and may prescribe such instruments, or other means for attaching, protecting and canceling stamps for tobacco, snuff, cigars, distilled spirits and fermented liquors, or either of them, as he and the Secretary of the Treasury shall approve, such instruments or means being used by United States to the person using the stamps to be affixed therewith, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe.

To avoid the necessity of publication of this paper, the Commissioner, in a letter to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, recommends that a committee of three persons be appointed to examine such instruments or means as may be offered to accomplish the purpose set forth in the extract from the law, and to report on the same after a proper time and hearing has been afforded to parties wishing to present plans or instruments; also, to report the probable number of instruments. And further, to report the probable number of instruments that would be required in each case.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

The Commissioner of Education is now engaged in sending out blank forms to all the prisons, jails and penitentiaries in the country, asking for information which will throw light on the relations of crime to education and ignorance. The importance at arriving at accurate results in inquiries of this nature being now generally admitted, the prison authorities will doubtless heed the request and answer as soon as possible. The heads of the questions to be answered are: Number of convicts; nativity; convictions (how often); age when convicted; previous occupation; education of convict; previous habits; nature of crime; social condition of parents; whether divorced, separated, deserted, orphans or half orphans; education and habits of parents; instruction.

When all the information is received it will be turned over to Mr. Sanborn, "the veteran observer," formerly of the New York *Times*, who will work them up into an interesting chapter to be published by the Bureau of Education for general information.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer move slowly eastward over southern New England on Friday, with north-east winds and cloudy weather north of Massachusetts, with local rains. Fair, clearing weather from northern New York to Lake Huron; cool north-west winds and cloudy, followed by clearing, weather from New York to Virginia and Ohio. The conditions are favorable for local rains in Virginia and North Carolina; a rising barometer and pleasant weather prevail in the Gulf States on Friday.

SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior special commissioner to visit the Kiowas and other hostile Indian tribes in Texas and the Indian country, and negotiate for peace.

MILITARY.

Colonel A. R. Eddy, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been ordered to duty temporarily as Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Pacific.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, July 18.—The first race—hurdle—of two miles, for five hundred dollars, was won by Lochiel, beating Astronomer, Tammany, and Lobelia. Time 4:00¾.

The second race, for five hundred dollars, three quarter mile, was won by Luna. Time 1:19.

In the third race, equal stakes, there were but two competitors; won easily by Wade Hampton, the Ryder a quarter of a mile behind at the finish; time 3:42½.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—The second day's races of the Cleveland club came off to-day. Notwithstanding the heavy rains of last night, the track was put in tolerably good condition, but was rather heavy at first. The attendance was larger than yesterday, and great enthusiasm and excitement manifested throughout.

The horses in the 2:30 race, which was not finished yesterday on account of the darkness, were called at two o'clock. The score for the best three in the race stood: Rosalind 2, Red Cloud 1, Sleepy John 1. In the first heat Red Cloud unfairly took Rosaland's position on the first quarter, compelling Rosaland to fall back among the other horses, when she fouled with Phil. Sheridan, smashing her sulky and throwing out the driver. The horses all went round, but the dash was declared no heat. Red Cloud was declared distanced and her driver suspended for thirty days. Rosaland came in ahead in the next heat on 2:29¼, thus winning the heat and race. Time of the race: Rosaland 2:29, 2:26, 2:29¼. Red Cloud 2:28½; Sleepy John 2:29½.

First regular races for horses that never beat 2:50, premium $1,200, $600 and $200; eight horses were entered; five heats were trotted. Ella Wilson, of Rushville, Ind., took the second, fourth and fifth, in 2:30, 2:31, 2:32½, thus winning the race. The other heats were won by Gentile Maid, of Indianville, in 2:32¾ and 2:33¾. The third money was given to Cartaranqus Chief, of Buffalo.

The second race was for 2:40 horses; premium nine hundred, four hundred and fifty and two hundred dollars—ten entries. The race was won in three straight heats by Ed. Seely, of Chicago, in 2:37, 2:35 and 2:36¾. John Chambers gave him a close victory on the second heat, keeping the lead on the first three quarters, but failing back on the home stretch, and allowing Seely to come under the wire half a length ahead. The second money was given to Delaware Chief, of Titusville, and the third to John Chambers, of Nashville.

For the running race, best three in five, $300, $150 and $50, five horses were entered. The race was closely contested and exciting, six heats being necessary to decide who the winner was. Romance won the fourth, fifth and sixth heats in 1:23, 1:25½, 1:29.

Three quarter dash; Richard A., of Glenville, Ohio, won the first in 1:21½. Regent second in 1:21½; and Mollie Cad third in 1:21. Regent was distanced in the sixth heat.

To-morrow the great race between Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and a mystery girl comes off, and promises to show the best time ever made. The track will be in splendid condition and some splendid racing is expected. The other race of the day will be pacing and running. The races regularly appointed for to-day, which were changed on account of the rain on Tuesday, will come off.

BASE BALL.

EVANSVILLE, July 18.—The match game of base ball, between the Lone Star club, of New Orleans, and the River Sides, of this city, resulted in the defeat of the New Orleans boys by a score of twenty to five. The result was very different from what was anticipated. Several of our own citizens bet on the Lone Stars. The score stood:

River Sides	0	2	2	3	2	4	0	4	—20
Lone Star	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	— 5

THE STELLAR UNIVERSE.

Great News from the Stars.

THE NEW WONDERS REVEALED BY THE SPECTROSCOPE.

Measuring the Velocity of the Stars.

DRIFTING THROUGH SPACE SEVENTY MILES A SECOND.

At the last meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, Dr. Huggins, the eminent spectroscopist, made an extraordinary statement respecting the motions taking place among the stars. The results he announces are so wonderful that it will be well briefly to explain how they have been obtained, as well as their relation to what had formerly been known upon the subject. Our readers are doubtless aware that the stars are not fixed, but are known to be travelling quickly through space. To ordinary observation the stars seem unmoving; nor indeed can the astronomers recognize any signs of motion save by prolonged observation. But if the exact place of a star be carefully determined at any time, and again many years later, a measurable displacement can be recognized; year after year, century after century, the motion thus determined proceeds, until at length the star may be removed by a considerable arc (or what is so regarded by astronomers accustomed to deal with the minutest displacements) from the position it had formerly occupied. But, in general, these movements afford no means of estimating the real

RATE AT WHICH THE STARS ARE TRAVELING

through space. In the first place, a star might be moving with enormous rapidity toward or from the earth, and yet seem to be quite fixed on the star-vault—just as the light of a rapidly approaching or receding train seems to occupy an unchanging position if the train's course is at the moment in the direction of the line of sight. It is only what may be called thwart motion of the stars that the astronomer can recognize by noting stellar displacements. But even this motion he cannot estimate—in miles per second, for, unless he know how far off the sun its self and astronomers know in truth very little about stellar distances. Now it seems at first sight altogether hopeless to measure the rate at which a star is approaching or receding. No change of brightness could be looked for, nor, indeed, could any observed change be trusted as an evidence of changed distance, since stars are liable to real changes of brilliancy, as our sun is liable to be more or less spot-marked. But,

THE DISTANCES TO THE STARS

are so enormous that no conceivable rate of approach or recession could effect their brilliancy appreciably. Only the most rapid thwart motions yet recognized would carry a star over a space equal to the moon's seeming diameter in 500 years, so that a corresponding motion of recess or approach would only change a star's distance to about the same relative extent, and it is apparent, therefore, both that no such rate of may contratulate themselves upon the system star, even in that long period, change appreciably in brightness. It will seem, then, utterly incredible that astronomers have learned not merely what motions the stars are capable of, but the manner in which he fills his present position shows that the commissioners have been fortunate in securing the services of this capable and efficient gentleman. Receiver to take charge of the concern, and S. H. Pearce, esq., Master to take testimony.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

Under the provisions of an amendment to section 43, act of July 20, 1868, passed June 6, 1872, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to make such change in stamps, and may prescribe such instruments, or other means for attaching, protecting and canceling stamps for tobacco, snuff, cigars, distilled spirits and fermented liquors, or either of them, as he and the Secretary of the Treasury shall approve, such instruments or means being used by United States to the person using the stamps to be affixed therewith, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe.

To avoid the necessity of publication of this paper, the Commissioner, in a letter to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, recommends that a committee of three persons be appointed to examine such instruments or means as may be offered to accomplish the purpose set forth in the extract from the law, and to report on the same after a proper time and hearing has been afforded to parties wishing to present plans or instruments; also, to report the probable number of instruments. And further, to report the probable number of instruments that would be required in each case.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

The Commissioner of Education is now engaged in sending out blank forms to all the prisons, jails and penitentiaries in the country, asking for information which will throw light on the relations of crime to education and ignorance. The importance at arriving at accurate results in inquiries of this nature being now generally admitted, the prison authorities will doubtless heed the request and answer as soon as possible. The heads of the questions to be answered are: Number of convicts; nativity; convictions (how often); age when convicted; previous occupation; education of convict; previous habits; nature of crime; social condition of parents; whether divorced, separated, deserted, orphans or half orphans; education and habits of parents; instruction.

When all the information is received it will be turned over to Mr. Sanborn, "the veteran observer," formerly of the New York *Times*, who will work them up into an interesting chapter to be published by the Bureau of Education for general information.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer move slowly eastward over southern New England on Friday, with north-east winds and cloudy weather north of Massachusetts, with local rains. Fair, clearing weather from northern New York to Lake Huron; cool north-west winds and cloudy, followed by clearing, weather from New York to Virginia and Ohio. The conditions are favorable for local rains in Virginia and North Carolina; a rising barometer and pleasant weather prevail in the Gulf States on Friday.

SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior special commissioner to visit the Kiowas and other hostile Indian tribes in Texas and the Indian country, and negotiate for peace.

MILITARY.

Colonel A. R. Eddy, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been ordered to duty temporarily as Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Pacific.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, July 18.—The first race—hurdle—of two miles, for five hundred dollars, was won by Lochiel, beating Astronomer, Tammany, and Lobelia. Time 4:00¾.

The second race, for five hundred dollars, three quarter mile, was won by Luna. Time 1:19.

In the third race, equal stakes, there were but two competitors; won easily by Wade Hampton, the Ryder a quarter of a mile behind at the finish; time 3:42½.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—The second day's races of the Cleveland club came off to-day. Not

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FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾@114¾.

THE failure of the New York *Standard*, J. Russell Young's enterprise in the journalistic world, is a fresh illustration of the great difficulty encountered in building up a new daily paper. It was well conducted and ably edited, but the expenses ran ahead of the receipts, and the capital gave out, and failure followed. During the past few years the ground has been strewn with the wrecks and ruins of new papers, and yet they are being started daily and in great numbers.

THERE is good prospect for a coal boat rise in our rivers during the present week, which, if it comes, will be rather an unexpected event to our coal dealers, but one for which they are amply prepared to take the advantage. If any large quantity happens to get floated out this season, it will find a cheap market in the lower ports, and now would be a good time for our friends in Cincinnati to lay in a supply for next winter, and then they can have no good cause for grumbling about the extortion of "coal kings" when there is a scarcity of black diamonds in their market.

WE RESPECTFULLY ask our Republican friends in the several States where the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE are circulated, to use some effort to increase the number of our readers during the campaign in their neighborhoods. We are prepared to supply our campaign edition at prices which put it within the reach of even the poorest, and we are making and shall continue to do so, to the best of our ability and the encouragment received, the largest and best weekly paper in Pennsylvania, as well as the very cheapest. Already we have been favored with a large number of campaign subscribers, and feel quite confident that, if our friends would exert themselves but a little, that the list would be largely increased, and thus our ability to work good in the campaign of 1872 will be greatly enlarged.

PHILADELPHIA makes better provision in the way of cheap and comfortable dwelling houses, for persons of moderate means, mechanics, clerks, etc., than any city in the United States, and we doubt not in the world. This course has become the settled policy of its capitalists and large owners of real estate, and the investments return not only fair interest, but in an indirect way promote the growth and advance the prosperity of the city, especially as a great manufacturing center. Capital in this indirect way receives a greater return than the mere rental of the buildings. We are cognizant of the fact that large manufacturing enterprises have been attracted to Philadelphia from this part of the State, and from New England and New York, because of the abundance of comfortable tenant houses and low rents, which is justly esteemed as important a point as high wages by the best class of mechanics. The building statistics for the past six months of the present year show that the number of building permits issued in Philadelphia amount to 3,466, and of this number 2,543 were for dwelling houses. The dwelling houses are classified as follows, and this will afford another example of the proportion of the houses that are for the accommodation of working people and those of moderate means: Two-storied dwellings, 1,290; three-storied dwellings 1,218; four-storied dwellings, 37. The dwellings erected in the city in 1871 was 3,827; add to these the total for the first six months of 1872, and we have for the last eighteen months 5,372, sufficient to accommodate a population of between thirty and forty thousand persons.

IT IS AN old assertion that a man changes once every seven years, that in such time he loses his identity, and comes forth an entirely new individual. The truth of this saying is strikingly developed in Horace Greeley, whose natural vivacity of character urges him forward at more rapid speed than other ordinary men, and causes him to change more frequently from himself into another and entirely different being. Let us cite what he thought, wrote and published when he was a Republican, about those now clinging to his apron strings. How can they now read these words and toss their caps in enthusiasm over the author of them to whose coat they have been so willingly pinned? He said:

"We hold traitors responsible for the work upon which they have precipitated us, and we warn them that they must abide the full penalty. The rebels of that State (Virginia) and Maryland may not flatter themselves that they can enter upon a war against the Government and afterwards return to quiet and peaceful homes. They choose to play the part of traitors, and they must suffer the penalty. The worn-out race of emasculated first families must give place to a sturdier people, whose pioneers are now on their way to Washington at this moment, in regiments. An allotment of land in Virginia would be a fitting reward to the brake fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles."

And then, also, of the Southern gentlemen he entertained at Chappaqua, a few days ago:

"When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children."

The old man did not think then of inviting upon them the additional affliction of their making himself a candidate for the Presidency.

GRATZ BROWN, from an overdose of cherries, soft shell crabs, or New England rum—the cause is variously stated—was led into a very indiscreet speech before the Alumni of Yale College, and this was followed by an attack of cholera morbus, or something else. His speech at the college meeting is characterized by one of the New England papers as "words without thoughts—an outbreak of that petulant and overweening vanity which is his most prominent characteristic." Even the Greeley papers ridicule his criticism of "old Yale," which, it may be added, called forth a prompt and severe rebuke from the President of the College. The Hartford *Courant* gives Mr. Brown a savage blow in the following elegant manner:

"It may be true that the education in vogue in the great West is very much in advance of that obtained in New England colleges, and in advance of the teaching at Yale especially, but it was hardly courteous for Mr. Brown to say so to the President and faculty of Yale upon a social and complimentary occasion. It would have been better, as well as more convincing, to let his own superior culture exhibit itself in some wise speech or grace of oratory or height of good breeding. No doubt that St. Louis is the home of the choicest learning and the ripest culture and the best morals and the very flower of a scholarly civilization. Yet we cannot imagine Mr. Charles Francis Adams, upon whom Yale bestowed his LL. D., if he had been present at the dinner on Thursday, improving the occasion to make a disparging contrast of the culture and educational facilities of Yale with those of Harvard. And yet Mr. Adams is a ripe scholar and a gentleman of the best culture, and also of the most practical good sense, and trained in a knowledge of the world and of men, though he had not the early advantages of the public school system of the West, nor of the 'great advances of education' in the Mississippi Valley."

SUCCESS IN OCTOBER.

The Philadelphia *North American* wisely urges the importance of a Republican victory in Pennsylvania in October, and calls for vigorous work so that General Hartranft may come out of the contest with a rousing majority; one that will ultimately decide the Presidential election in November, not only in this State but in the Union. In calling for thorough preparation and hearty labor to secure the State election, the *North American* claims with truth that it derogates nothing from the zeal that should be bestowed upon the national contest. The election of Hartranft in October carries the State for Grant in November, utterly regardless of any combinations that may be achieved. And, spreading from our State lines, it will encourage the Republicans in other States like a reinforcement. The time to work is not long. Both of the oppositions, so curiously fraternizing at Baltimore, are bound under a compact that aid for Buckalew in October shall be repaid by help for Greeley in November. Principles, facts, hopes and needs were never more strongly with the Republican party than to-day, and if the work that may be is well done between this and October, our banners will be more brightly blazoned than ever. The one supreme need is judicious, rational and persistent work.

IN PEACE AND WAR.

GRANT IN PEACE: "This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land."—Grant's letter to President Johnson, August, 1867. "I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people."—Grant's letter, May 30, 1868. "Human liberty is the only true foundation of human Government."—Grant's letter to the citizens of Memphis. "Let us have peace."—Grant's letter, May 29, 1868.

GRANT IN WAR: "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works."—To Gen. Buckner, at Fort Donaldson, February 16, 1862. "The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison."—To Gen. Pemberton, at Vicksburg, July 3, 1863. "We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is very much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy as well as those of our enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over 5,000 prisoners in the battle, whilst he has taken from us very few, except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."—To Secretary Stanton, from before Spottsylvania, May 11, 1864. "I care nothing for promotion, so long as our arms are successful."—Grant to Sherman, February, 1862. "If my course is not satisfactory, remove me at once. I do not wish to impede the success of our arms."—Grant to Halleck, February 6, 1863. "No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing in good faith any order I may receive from those in authority over me."—Grant to Secretary Chase, May 29, 1863.

WORK!

The *Post* makes much merriment over the accession to the ranks of the mongrel party of worn-out Democrats and disappointed Republicans of some obscure person who has hitherto played the role of Republican. We venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that we can name two good Democrats who will not vote for Greeley to every one influential or partizan Republican our good-natured cotemporary can name who will support him. Talk is cheap. The *Post* seems to appreciate the fact. Already clubs are being organized in the Republican ranks all through the country, and the same enthusiastic spirit of 1868, which triumphantly carried Grant into the Presidential chair, is manifested. We have no fears for the result. The outlook is particularly good. We are in the sunshine. The clouds frown upon the other camp. It would be sheer folly, however, to ignore, or set aside the fact that in the present happy presentation of the political situation, that work—earnest, hearty, hard and determined work—is needed to bring about such a verdict from the people as we want. No district, be it ever so small or destitute of voters, is without its weight when the final count is to be made. In this good year of our Lord, 1872, we want to count "big" in the majority for our ticket. We can do it if only the necessary amount of earnest brain labor and hard-work be discriminately executed. The whole nation looks to the Keystone State to discharge her full duty both in October and November. We cannot afford to disappoint our outside confiding friends. We must take the lead since it has been awarded us. Work must be the watch-word of the campaign. To secure success it must be done. A spirit of over-confidence or of apathy is dangerous. Throw a little life and spirit into the campaign, and all will be well. The opposition is by no means strong. It is as weak as water. Yet the wise general in the field of battle never calculates on the weakness of his foes. He would rather be caught guilty of exaggerating their strength than deprecating it. His first duty is to offer good strong fight. To hurl his strongest artillery, his heaviest canonades against them. To permit no straggling his next. He must use all the forces at his command. If victory be easily obtained, all the more glory to himself and his army; if defeat comes he knows he has done his full duty and reflects not upon his own conduct. So, exactly with the Republican party. Each member is, to more or less extent, a leader. Let him discharge his duty well and faithfully and triumph awaits him. Organization is needed. If effectually accomplished the success of our whole ticket is a foregone conclusion. No ward, township, borough or district has a good excuse at this late day to be destitute of a Grant and Wilson club. All know the die is cast. Either Greeley or Grant will be the next occupant of the White House. With, earnest determined work the people will most enthusiastically pronounce in favor of the re-election of the latter and thus proclaim their admiration for the most successful administration ever known in our country's history.

NORTH CAROLINA CANVASS.

The political campaign in North Carolina is progressing with an earnestness unparalleled in that State, noted for its heated political contests in anti-war times. Meetings are held every day by both parties in all of the counties, and some of the strongest speakers of the Union are on the stump. A special to the New York *Times* from Raleigh, of Tuesday last, says the Republicans claim the State by from 5,000 to 6,000, while the Democrats among themselves only insist that the thing is extremely close and the result doubtful. In view of possible defeat the Greeleyites are beginning to claim he is not involved in the canvass.

The Democrats have made great use of a letter addressed by Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, to General Clingman, declaring that the U. S. Marshal for the State had drawn immense sums of money from the Federal treasury, and was using it to corruptly influence the election. The Congressman professed to have made a personal examination of the books of the Treasury Department and vouched for his statement. The Marshal, Mr. Carrow, has replied in a letter effectually disposing of Beck's allegations. From this letter it appears Carrow has drawn from the United States Treasury during the last fifteen months $214,274, all of which, except $66,967, was drawn in 1871. In the same fifteen months Carrow has paid on account of the expenses of the Federal Courts in North Carolina $225,819 for Spring Term, Fall and Special Terms, 1871, and Spring Term, 1872. Every dollar drawn has been certified by Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, United States Judge for North Carolina, whose official conduct has never been questioned. The large expenses of the court are due to largely increased business, caused by the prosecution of the Ku-klux and the perpetrators of frauds upon internal revenue. In these cases, besides prisoners, thousands of witnesses have been transported to the place where the court was held, and subsisted there by the Government, a large proportion of them being in the interest of prisoners. Marshal Carrow says Beck knew of all these facts when he charged that money had been drawn from the United States Treasury to be used for election purposes.

The Democratic canvassers generally make centralization their main point. Mr. Doolittle at Raleigh on Tuesday, however, varied this by appeals to the negroes. He declared it would make no difference in the result, for Greeley was sure to be elected, which way the blacks voted; but he warned them that it would not be wise for them to vote *en masse* against the whites; for if they divided their vote equally between the parties it would make both interested in maintaining their right to suffrage. To the whites Doolittle said it was every Southern man's duty to support Greeley because the great peace-maker had lost fifty thousand dollars by going Jeff Davis' bail!

Secretary Boutwell spoke for the Republican party at Raleigh, on Wednesday, and the telegraph yesterday morning gave our readers a fair abstract of his argument. It was mainly devoted to the financial management of the administration, and was garnished with some well-timed hits at the crude theories of Greeley in finances, demonstrating that their enforcemement by the Government would end in disaster and commercial ruin, such as the country has not witnessed since 1837. This speech was not made for North Carolina alone, but for the whole country, and will be accepted everywhere as an authoritative and candid exposition of the financial policy of General Grant's administration.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE *Jeffersonian Democrat*, a handsome quarto weekly printed at Louisville, is the organ of the straight-out Democracy who are to meet in National Convention in Kentucky on the third of September, and nominate candidates in opposition to Greeley and Brown. The *Democrat* says "the movement means an organization of Jeffersonian Democrats and Free-Traders upon a scientifically defined creed of Democratic Republicanism, and the nomination of a Presidential ticket, composed of representative Democrats, such as Charles O'Conor, of New York, and Charles Reemelin, of Ohio."

THE New York *Independent* presents the question of the hour briefly and forcibly in this interrogatory it puts to Republicans:

"Do they desire the restoration of the Democratic party to power? They know the party. They know its history before the war, during that eventful struggle, and also since its close. They know that it was the friend of slavery. They know that it opposed all the measures of the Government for the suppression of the Rebellion. They know that it denounced and resisted the reconstruction processes of Congress, including the three amendments that were placed in the fundamental law of the land by Republican efforts. They know that this party, while professing to accept these amendments as 'accomplished facts,' is to-day utterly opposed to any legislation which seeks to give them practical effect. They know that the memory of the National Convention of 1868 formally endorsed the Pendletonian swindle of paying the bonded debt of the Government with greenbacks. They know that the Ku-Klux Klans of the South are Democratic organizations. Republicans know these things, and many others that we might mention; and Horace Greeley knows them, unless his memory has failed him. We repeat the question: Do Republicans desire the restoration of the Democratic party to power? If so, then let them vote for Greeley in sufficient numbers, and they will gain their end. If not so, let them vote for General Grant, and they will keep the administration of the Government in patriotic hands. Democracy, having nominated Mr. Greeley, and constituting nine-tenths of his popular support, if its elects him, will control him. This may be set down as certain. The use to which it proposes to put him during the canvass is simply that of a stool-pigeon to entrap Reyublican voters; and, if the plan succeeds, then it will have other uses for him as a Democratic President."

SENATOR SCHURZ, last fall, made a telling speech in Nashville, Tennessee, which at the time created considerable sensation. Among other things, he said: "A victory by the Democracy would be an encouragement to reactionary endeavors, and for that reason I would look upon a Democratic victory as a great misfortune." The idea that an old and powerful party of such well-defined characteristics as the Democratic organization could be transformed in a single night is more than childish.

HON. AARON F. PERRY, of Cincinnati, has resigned his seat as a member of Congress from the first district, and also declined a renomination.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says he don't fight Greeley in this campaign, and would have gladly supported him had he been nominated by the Republicans. We quote from a late article in the *Christian Union* by Beecher:

"We don't fight Greeley. But we do contend against breaking up the Republican party, and putting the Government into the hands of the Democratic party. * * * We deem the Republican party to be the sounder, safer, more earnest for the great ends of public good, than any nascent party made up by the most extraordinary coalition known to political history of men who have spent their lives in mortal conflicts with each other, and who now have come together, not by any mutual affinities, but by the attraction of common hatreds. Anything to beat Grant."

GEN. HORACE PORTER, a Long Branch dispatch says, has received letters from leading Democrats, no mere political soldiers of fortune, but Democrats of great standing and life-long reputation, who have announced their intention of taking the stump for Grant against Greeley.

IN discussing the State canvass in Massachusetts, the Springfield *Republican* says the choice of a candidate for Governor on the Greeley side begins to be agitated. Some of the Democrats want to nominate Charles Francis Adams (the father); others talk of Charles Sumner; others of F. W. Bird and of General Bartlett. There is little prospect of nominating either Sumner or Adams; but C. F. Adams, Jr., may possibly be the candidate.

FORGET my record, says Horace Greeley. Forget our record, says the Democratic party. Thus the two—each ashamed of the other, calling loudly upon the rocks and hills to bury out of sight that alone by which the people can judge them—join hands to obtain control of the Government.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

BOLTING Democratic journals are multiplying. The two most influential of the four Democratic papers in Suffolk county, New York, refuse to support Greeley and Brown. The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Journal* and the Seymour *Democrat*, leading journals in Indiana, are against Greeley. The Savannah (Georgia) *News*, of the same party, says that Grant will beat Greeley 20,000 in that State.

A GREAT deal of intrigue is afloat already in New York with reference to the next Mayoralty. There are no fewer than four candidates in the field, backed by as many distinct factions, and before election day comes along the number will probably be increased. The so called Council of Political Reform are pushing ex-Mayor Tieman, the Committee of Seventy Comptroller Green, while the Tammany organization have taken up County Clerk Loew, and the Apollo Hall Reformers ex-Sheriff O'Brien. The election takes place the same day as the Presidential election.

A DANGEROUS MAN.

BY CORPORAL BUMP.

Mr. Sumner says Grant is a bold, bad, dangerous man.—*Newspaper.*

"A bold, bad man is Gen. Grant,"
Said Beauregard one morn,
As from the haughty traitor's brow
The victor's wreath was torn;
And from the field his legions went
By orders Gen. Grant had sent.

"This sunlight's field war ours again,
Despite the host of rebel men.
Who came all armed beating bold,
But went a panic-stricken crowd;
For Beauregard and all his men,
Perhaps thought Grant was dangerous then.

"A bold, bad man is Gen. Grant,"
Said Pemberton one day:
"Entreaties are of no avail,
He will not go away."
A stubborn, amiish, dangerous man!
He wants our rebel hides to tan."
And still Grant's cannon shake the town,
Until the rebel flags came down;
And then our banners rent and torn
Were through the streets of Vicksburg borne.
The "cold, sad hosts," that glorious "Fourth,"
Sent gladsome tidings to the North.

"A bold, bad man is Gen. Grant,"
Said your Bragg's eyes were dim.
With tears; said he, "I know
'Tis useless fighting him."
And so on the cheers from Grant's brave men
On Lookout's crest told where and when
The rebel general had to run,
And what that "bold, bad man" had done.
"That Grant's a dangerous man!"
As from the field his army fled.

"A bold, bad man is Gen. Grant,"
Said Lee, "That's plain to see;
He must be very bold, indeed,
To think of whipping me."
Then Petersburg and Richmond fell;
Then Appomattox—may be—well,
At last our brave work was done;
The final victory was won.
Perhaps the people may forget
These things, but then, they haven't yet.
They never, then, such "dangerous" men,
And think, perhaps, they may again.

"A bold, bad, dangerous man is Grant;"
Well, David thought the same,
When running off in crinoline,
He to the "coat ditch" came.
A Ku-Klux's gentle voice is heard,
Asks "Grant is dangerous?" is averred.
It needs must be that *this* is so,
For all these rebels ought to know.
Then Hail and Tweed—good honest men—
Say "Grant is bold and bad;" and when
Such men declare it, then, forsooth,
Folks know that Sumner tells the truth."

ELK GROVE, Wis., May, 1872.

Galena Gazette.

STATE POLITICS.

THE Pottsville *Standard*, a strong Democratic paper, refuses to support Greeley and Brown.

A GREELEY ratification meeting was held in Pittston on last Thursday evening. It was large for such demonstrations, six persons being present.

HON. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren, and Col. C. B. Curtis, of Erie, have received and accepted invitations from the Republican State Central Committee to stump the State.

THE colored citizens of Harrisburg have organized a Union Republican Central Club. Its members unanimously pledge themselves to support Grant, Wilson, Hartranft, and the whole ticket.

THE real contest in Pennsylvania is not between Grant and Greeley, but between Hartranft and Buckalew in October. If the Republican State ticket is carried, Grant's triumph in Pennsylvania is sure.

GREELEY and Buckalew head the new rebel army in this State. Grant and Hartranft are the defenders of the old flag under which they fought and triumphed during the war. Voters of Pennsylvania, choose ye between them.

THE Reading *Times* says: Some of our Democrats would like to know whether Buckalew will withdraw. He was nominated by the Democratic party, but that party having sold out to the Liberals, he is now the standard-bearer of nobody.

THE Allentown *Chronicle* says there are two hundred and thirty-seven Democrats in that city who will not vote for Greeley. The old Democratic party is dead and they do not intend to vote for an "expediency" at the risk of bursting up the country.

ON Saturday night the Republicans of Pottstown and adjoining districts opened the campaign by a grand mass meeting for the Republican ticket. The meeting was addressed by H. Willis Bland, Esq., and Prof. Chester N. Farr, of Pottsville, and other speakers from Norristown.

THE Greeleyites organized a club at Williamsport the other day, and telegraphed to the Philadelphia papers that they had a large meeting, upon learning which the *Gazette* of that city says: "If twenty-five or thirty constitute a large meeting, fifty must be an overwhelming demonstration."

THE Reading *Dispatch* says that the evidence of general dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Democratic party over Greeley's nomination are constantly accumulating. In Berks county we have reliable evidence that nowhere near the strength of the party can be brought to its support. From other counties we are every day learning new facts to the same effect.

German Habits.

In Germany poor men, instead of straining every nerve to live in an ostentatious manner, strive to suit their expenses to their means. There is none of that reckless extravagance in house-furnishing or in dress, and in all externals, as in America. A young married couple take but a number of their rooms, and the number of flights they are high, to their means, and no one thinks of cutting their acquaintance because their smug little sitting room serves as reception room, dining room and parlor. A birthday occasion is one of the pleasantest of events to witness in a German family. Days before, the brothers and sisters bring together their accumulated pennies, and each invests the amount of the same in some love token, however trifling. If the morning is pleasant a table is spread in the garden, and on it are placed the gifts—practical ones from their parents; some simple delicacy pleasant to the juvenile palate is added to the usual meal; flower offerings are sent, and relatives come to present their congratulations. But their is no lavish expenditure, nor costly offerings which the donor can ill afford, and secretly grudges, as is often the case with us; they give within their means, and so give gladly.

For Boys.

It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade is compelled to follow it all his life. Governor Palmer, of Illinois, was a country blacksmith once, and began his political career as a constable in Macoupin county. A circuit judge in the central part of Illinois was once a tailor. Thomas Hoyne, a rich and eminent lawyer of Illinois, was once a bookbinder. Erastus Corning, of New York, was too lame to do hard labor, and commenced as a shop boy in Albany, when he applied for employment first, he was asked, "Why, my little boy, what can you do?" "Can do what I am bid," was the answer that secured him a place. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker. Thurlow Weed was a canal boat driver. Ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, was a cabinet-maker, which trade the late Stephen A. Douglass also worked at in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence now living, have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without which talent is as useless as a gold coin on a barren island. Work alone makes men bright, and it does not alone depend on the kind of work you have to do whether you rise or not. It depends on how you do it.

Braids and Switches.

Some time since when it was announced that the story that jute braids and "switches" were infested with insects, was merely an invention of the enemy, the women took heed and built higher and stronger. But now a distinguished chemist, who has been investigating the matter, says that although it is true that there are no parasites in jute, still it is sure to destroy the human scalp if allowed to remain long in contact with it. He says that in the preparation of jute corrosive sublimate, a most deadly mercurial poison, and nicotine, the essential principle of tobacco, are used, and that the jute, becoming brittle like spun glass, breaks into small particles, which enter the pores of the scalp, and, introducing the poison, cause first a slight irritation, and afterward serious ulceration. Similar, though less marked efforts follow the wearing of other substitutes for the natural covering for the head, so that evil results follow in any case. The facts are not stated in the expectation that they will make the least difference in the sale or use of the article, but simply that we may be able to say to the multitude of bald-headed women ten years hence, "we told you so."

English Coal Fields.

In a recent lecture by a geologist engaged on the Royal Coal Commission, the opinion was expressed that the coal fields of England had originally been joined together in one large area, but that by various changes, such as downthrow, the various fields had been separated. The intervening spaces, it had been conjectured, covered coal, which, however, was buried so deep that it could not be worked with profit. It was asserted that considerably more coal lay concealed at workable depths than appeared in the fields. The South Staffordshire field, it was asserted, contained 3,201,672,216 tons of coal; the Warwickshire, 448,652,714 tons, and the Leicestershire, 856,899,735 tons, making a total of 4,497,124,664 tons. Underneath the Permian strata of rock of the above fields it is estimated that there are to be found 14,664 millions of tons of coal.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinny, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, P. H. Hartman, Robt. H. Schwerts, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Clinton;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES D. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. H. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

BLUE LICK WATER.

TEN BBLS. TEN BBLS. TEN BBLS.
KENTUCKY BLUE LICK SPRING.

This celebrated Spring is known all over the United States as one of the finest and best waters in use. Ten barrels just received from the Springs this day, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

N. B.—Sold by the barrel, gallon or glass. Call and try it. Always on draught, nice and cold.

THE VITAL DRAIN.

It is necessary to the health of the body that its exhausted and refused particles should be carried off by the excretory organs, and it is equally necessary that the waste matter thus expelled should be replaced by new elements derived from digested and assimilated food. It is evident, therefore, that good digestion and perfect assimilation are essential to bodily vigor, and it is because Hostetter's Stomach Bitters powerfully assist these processes that it is regarded by the intelligent classes, whose opinions are founded on observation, as the only absolute specific for dyspepsia and its attendant ills, at present known. When the system, either from constitutional causes, overwork, excess, anxiety, or actual disease, is in an unnaturally exhausted condition, something more than its exhausted particles passes through the pores. Vitality leaks through these ventages. Elements which should remain in the blood and enrich it are evolved, and that fluid becomes thin watery and incapable of removing the solids of the body as fast as they decay. The consequences are exhilation, debility, nervousness, loss of spirits, and a general, or perhaps a rapid, decline of all powers of life. It is in cases like this that the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are most conspicuous. The first two or three doses sometimes produce a change in the feelings and aspect of the invalid that is perfectly astonishing, and by a perseverance of this superlative vegetable tonic and alterative, the vital drain is sure to be arrested, the strength reinstated, the flesh restored, the constitution reinforced, and the brain relieved of the cloud that obscured it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

May and June Styles

STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER

HATS,

Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Dress Goods Reduced.

SEERSUCKER'S FRENCH GINGHAMS,
BAPTISTE AND JAPANESE CLOTHS,
HARNANDS AND GRENADINES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS very low at

H. J. LYNCH'S,
At No. 96 Market Street.

50.
FIFTY BUILDING LOTS
in Fourteenth ward, within 1¼ miles of the Court House
FOR SALE
at low prices and upon easy terms.
J. M. GAZZAM,
W. H. LOWE,
96 Fifth avenue.

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS. RICHEY, Jr.

C. C. BOYLE & Co.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
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Extraordinary Sales
LADIES' SUITS,
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Ladies' Suits,
$4.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$4.50, $5.00 AND $5.50.
Ladies' Suits,
$6.00, $6.50 AND $7.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$7.50, $8.00 AND $9.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$10.00, $11.00 AND $12.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$13.00, $14.00 AND $15.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$16.00, $17.00 AND $18.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$19.00 AND $200.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

SUMMER GOODS

AT

HORNE & CO.'S,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

New Novelties in Jet and Bead Ornaments, Head Bands, &c.
Fine Fans.
Bias Silk Scarfs—a fresh lot of all the most desirable shades.
Gros Grain Ribbons in all the latest tints.
Tinted Gros Grain and Fine Taffeta Sash Ribbons.
Plaid Sash Ribbons.
Black Sash Ribbons—all at very attractive prices.
Narrow Trimming Ribbons, all colors.
Trimming Silks and Turquoises.
Fancy Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at low prices.
New Blonde Plaitings and Neck Ruching.
Reviered and Dotted Swiss.
White P. K's, Linens, Vic. Lawns, &c.
Swiss Plaiting and Puffing.
Bias and Fancy Tucking of every kind.
Hamburg Embroideries.
A choice assortment of all widths of Flouncing, Edging and Inserting at bargain prices.

HORNE & CO.,

RETAIL.

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

Buyers are Invited to Call.

STEAM HEATING.

CRAIG BROTHERS,
129 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh,

Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivaled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Pat. Cast Iron Radiator.

Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
Pittsburgh Opera House,
Library Hall Buildings,
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With Numerous Private Buildings.

Reedy's Patents

Hand, Steam and Hydraulic
Hoisting Machines!
Manufactured by
H. J. REEDY & CO.,
128 E. 8th Street,
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Arthur Kirk,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders.
All Kinds of FUSE constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET (late Irwin).
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STAINED GLASS.

Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street,
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GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
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SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
63 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZIER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondence.

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Patrick Kirl.

jy17:vtl W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

The wet weather dampens the money market as well as most everything else. The applications for loans to-day were exceedingly light. Borrowers, like old sailors, pay considerable attention to the weather. They prefer a fair sky to a bleak one, knowing that bank directors are much more likely to discount on sun-shiny days than on murky muddy and dark ones. Gloomy men and gloomy weather are things that ought to be left to themselves, and so far as undertaking anything momentous or hazardous with the former or on the latter, people ought to be exceedingly cautious. The coal men of this vicinity are very busy, and seem to be an exception to those who grumble about rainy weather. So, about three million bushels of coal have already left our landing on the present rise for ports below. The large amount ready for shipment will make the aggregate larger than any previous run that has yet been made, and the returns for it will be largely welcomed by the institutions that are sometimes put to in seeing their black diamond friends through during the dog days. The rise in the river will have a beneficial effect on other branches besides the coal trade, who seldom have the benefit of a July rise in getting their products to the southern markets.

We notice amongst the arrivals to-day, Mr. Kurtz, of the prominent and well known firm of Kurtz & Howard, bankers, Philadelphia. He is already remarked, the magnetic influence possessed by Pittsburgh is attracting the moneyed men of the country to the Iron City, and a generous welcome should at all times be extended to them. Such firms as that of Messrs. Kurtz & Howard looking into matters here, is one of the pleasant signs of the times that gives the press pleasure in noticing.

In stocks and bonds there is nothing reliable to quote. Real estate is still active, notwithstanding the weather, and the sales this week will be up to the average.

Geo. H. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	118
5-20— 1862	115¾
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	115¾
10-40s	113
Currency 6's	114¾
Gold	114¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97⅜
Erie	52¼
Harlem	114⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91
Rock Island	111¼
St. Paul, Common	54
Do Preferred	78¼
Wabash	76¼
Union Pacific	37⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	46
Pacific Mail	76½
West Union Telegraph	75¾
Adams Express	98
U. S. Express	76¾
Wells, Fargo	87

—Messrs. Gilhough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58⅝
Penn'a, Allentown	58½
Reading R. &	58⅛
Camden & Amboy	126
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	37
Central Transportation	47⅞
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh City 5's	74
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27⅞

NEW YORK, July 18, 1872.

Gold touched 114⅜, fell to 114⅛ and closed firm at 114⅛@114⅜. Loans 2@3½ per cent. for carrying. Clearances $32,000,000. Treasury disbursements $473,000. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 114 47-100 to 114 52-100. Government bonds dull and steady. State bonds dull. Stocks opened dull and steady, but in the afternoon displayed strength and activity, particularly in Wabash and Pacific Mail, which each advanced nearly one per cent., but partially reacted before the close. Erie heavy, in sympathy with London prices, falling to 52. The rest of the market is without material change, the whole list closing firm. Money easy at 3@4.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's of 1881 coupons, 117¾@118; 5-20's of '62, 115¾@115⅝; do. '64, 115¾@115⅞; do. '65, 116; do. new do., 114⅞@114¾; do. '67, 115⅝; coupons '68, 115@115¼; 10-40 coupons, 112¾@113; new five per cents., 113¾; currency 6's, 114¾@114⅝.

STATE BONDS.—South Carolinas July, 28; do. April, 26; Missouri 6's, 94⅜.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75⅝; Adams Express, 98; Wells-Fargo do, 87; American Merchants Union do, 74; United States, 87⅜; Pacific Mail, 76½; New York Central, 97⅜; Erie, 52¼; Harlem, 114⅝; Michigan Southern, 92½; Union Pacific, 37⅛; Illinois Central, 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 91; Chicago and Northwestern, 74; do preferred, 91¼; Rock Island, 111¼; St. Paul, 54⅜; do preferred, 78⅛; Toledo and Wabash, 76; Ohio and Mississippi, 46¾.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Shoenberger B Co...	8	Lucy Furnace	6
McKnight & Co....	4	Hussey W. & Co.	2
McKnight P & Co....	4	G. W. Hallman	1
Caughey & H.	2	J. A. Brown	1
Graff B & Co.	9	Isabella Furnace	12
Lewis O & P.	16		
Total			75

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co, m	1	J. Painter & Son	2
Reese, Graff & Co.	7	Ptg Forge & Iron Co	3
Caughey & H.	2	Jno. Moorhead	1
Pgh Forge & Iron Co.	2	Graff H & Co	1
Total			19

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter	5	J. Reamer	1
Malin & B.	9	J. Moorhead	5
Caughey & Co.	3		
Total			25

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged.

APPLE—Are coming in freely, but they are mostly common in quality; the most of the sales are within the range of $2@$3 per bbl, although anything good would bring more.

BUTTER—There is considerable inquiry for strictly prime, and it is in limited supply; sales to-day at 18 to 20 cts. Low grade butter continues dull.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; 6 to 8 cents per lb.

BEANS—Small sales at $2.90 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is in good supply, and is coming in freely, but prices are unchanged; 10 to 10¾c for Dairy; 11@11¾c for Factory; and 12@12¾c for Goshen.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade continues very light, and prices are nominally unchanged.

CEMENT—Rosendale, $4.25@4.50 per bbl; Louisville, $2.25@2.75; Akron, $2.50@2.75; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $2.75@3.00; Cleveland and Pittsburg Lime, $1.75@2.00.

COUNTRY BACON—Our market is almost bare. Country Lard is higher, and we advance our quotations to 8@8¼ cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Is very quiet, and there is so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations.

EGGS—Continue dull, and, notwithstanding the arrivals are by no means large, the supply is fully equal to the demand; 16 may be regarded as the ruling quotation, although some dealers still quote at 17.

FLOUR—We can report a steady local trade, and the market is firmer, although prices are without quotable change; $7.50 to $8.25 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $8.50@9 for red winter. Rye flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is still considerable inquiry for small lots of Wheat in the country millers, and we are reported sales of red wiuter at $1.75 to $1.80; these figures it, should be remembered, are considerably above the views of city millers, but, as a rule, an article is generally considered worth whatever it will bring; and while it is true that no considerable amount could be sold at the above quotations, it is also true that there is very little wheat here to sell at any price. We clip the following from the Chicago *Tribune* in regard to wheat: "It is noteworthy that the last report of the Department of Agricultural, which gives a 98 per cent crop, bids fair to be exceeded by the next published estimate, as the condition of the wheat crop in the United States has vastly improved since the material for the last report was forwarded to the Department. The wheat crop harvest promises much better than now, and unless it should be interfered with in the shock by rains we can scarcely have other than an abundant crop. It is true that incipient rust is reported from some sections, but that is far from being general. Another point is, that though our receipts of wheat are small, they are in excess of those of the same period last year. We seldom receive much wheat during June and July. Our stock here is larger than it ought to be at this season, and shipments are practically stopped by the fact of relatively high prices; under these circumstances it is almost a wonder that our stock should have decreased some 81,000 during the past week." Oats more active and if anything firmer, but there is no change whatever in prices; 40 to 42 cents. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged at 58 to 60, and the same quotations will answer for car. Rye is quotable at 80 to 85. Little or nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES—Coffee is reported quiet and a shade lower in the east; sales have been made of cargo lots within the past few days, at a reduction of ¼ to ½c per lb. Sugars continue fairly active but there is no change whatever in prices.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾; granulated, 13¼; powdered, 13¾; A, 12¾; Extra C, 11¾; C, 11⅜; Circle C, 11⅜; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¾; Kniglus C yellow, 10½.

COFFEE—Fancy, 21½; prime, 23½, good, 22½; fair, 22.

SYRUPS—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE—Carolina, 9¾@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

SALT—Is fair demand and we can report sales mostly in small lots within the range of $25 to $30, according to quality and condition. The recent heavy rains are bad for the new crop, a large deal of which is cut and lying in the field.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

LARD OIL—There has been considerable cutting of late, and prices are in consequence are irregular, ranging all the way from 67 to 72 cents for No. 1 extra.

POTATOES—Market rather firmer; and we note quote at $2.20 to $3.00 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7c; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 11¼c; Rib Sides, 8c; Short Rib Sides, 8¼c; Clear Sides, 9c; Sugar Cured Hams, 13@15c; Dried Beef, 9c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $15.00. Ham Sausage, 10½c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 50 to 60 cts per pair; Old Fowls, 40 to 50 cts, according to size.

RAGS—Sales at 3½@4cts per lb.

SALT—Quoted at $1.75 per barrel by the car load, and $1.90 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—The is a steady demand for flax seed, and little offering; we continue to quote at $2.

TALLOW—Is steady at 8 to 8¼ cents.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines, in a jobbing way, 92@93 cts.—an advance.

WOOL—Trade continues rather quiet in consequence of a wide difference between dealers and producers, and it is likely to continue so until the market becomes more settled. We quote prices nominal at the following:

Coarse and medium fleece	60 to 62
Fine fleece	55 to 60
Tub washed wool	60 to 65
Unwashed wool	30 to 35
Do coarse	35 to 40

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Shipping List*, of the 17th, says: The continued favorable advices from the London auction sale, causes a somewhat better inquiry from manufacturers here, but the general dullness in the Goods market prevents much business at the prices demanded for Wool. Manufacturers continue to work on light stocks, in the expectations of higher prices for their products or lower prices for the raw material. Cape Wools are dull, and we hear of no sales of importance. In Carpet Wool there has been a little more inquiry, though transactions are light. The sales are 20 bales Cape at 39 cents, and 15,000 lb. unwashed Lima, on private terms; and about 2000 lbs. fine English Noils at 72 cents. The receipts of most discriptions of Domestic continue light; Texas is in good stock, but Georgia comes forward slowly. Farmers are asking full prices, which has the tendency to restrict business. The sales are 58,000 lb Western Fleeces at 68 cents; 20,000 lb Lake and Georgia, 55@57; 16,000lb Texas, 46@50; 10 bales Oregon, 48; 2000 lb Colorado, 40; 10 bags unwashed combing, 57; 225 do super and extra Pulled, 65@68; 100 bales Fall California, 25@27½; and 9000 lb Spring do, 25, usual terms.

BOSTON.—The *Shipping List* says: "There has been a fair demand for Wool the past week, the sales comprising 47,500 lb Domestic, and 150,000 lb Foreign—in all 825,000 lb. Our market presents very little change. Favorable advices from the London sales imparts a firmer tone to the market for all kinds of Foreign, and it is now very generally believed that prices have touched their lowest point. Domestic is still rather unsettled. There is no margin for purchases at any point in the interior, and arrivals are very backward, compared with previous years. At this time last year, our market was well supplied with Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece, but now there is not even an assortment of these Wools to select from, and quotations are for the most part nominal. Not over 65@70 cents per lb could be obtained for good X and XX Michigan and Ohio, and, with a good supply of Foreign offering, manufacturers are indifferent about purchasing even at these prices. The advices by mail and telegraph from the London sales are quite favorable. Large purchases of Colonial Wools are understood to have been made by Boston and New York houses at from 15d to 17d. for New Zealand and Port Phillip, with a shrinkage of 52@60 per cent., costing here from 75 to 78 cents per lb currency.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is very little movement, but prices are without material change. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX washed fleece, 70@72c; X do, 69@70c; medium and coarse do, 72@75c, combing and delaine do, 82@85c: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other western fleeces, X and XX washed fleece, 67@70; medium and coarse do 70@74c: combing and delaine do, 82c; fine unwashed, 47@50c; medium and coarse unwashed, 52½@55 combing and delaine, unwashed, 65c; choice picked tub, 75@77c; fair tub, 74@76c Inferior tub, 65@70c; No 1 city pulled, 66@70c; merino city pulled, 62½@67c; country pullings 60@65c.—*Gazette*.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The market for Scotch Pig is quiet, but importers are very firm in their views owing to the recent advances on the other side, and the belief that prices must shortly take an upward turn. Several arrivals of Gartsherrie have gone into store, as the cost and charges on the importations cannot now be obtained. We quote the range for No. 1 brands $48@ $55, here and to arrive. We notice sales of 425 tons Glendarnock at $50, and from 800 to 1000 tons sundry further brands on terms we did not learn. No. 1 American is very firm at $52 @ 53 —the hot weather causes a decrease in the production, and very little is now being made; No. 2 is more plenty, but without sales of moment. We quote No. 2 $50 and Gray Forge nominally $48. English rails are quiet and nominal at $72 @ 73 for good, for new, but sales have been made at less than those figures. Some 2000 tons have changed hands, but the terms we could not learn. In old we notice sales of 100 tons T at $48.50, and 700 do. English and American $49, both gold; and 500 do., delivered at Philadelphia in 30 days, on private terms. We quote new American $54 @ 57,50 currency, and old do. $48,50. Scrap is without change and nominal. 1700 tons Wrought, on the spot and to arrive, sold on terms not made public. Refined Bar from store continues unchanged, though there will no doubt be an advance in a few days, as the present price is far below the cost of importation.—*Com. List.*

PHILADELPHIA.—Pig Iron is firmly held. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $53; No. 2 at $51@52; Grey Forge at $48; Scotch pig at $47@48, and mottled $43@44 per ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $51 @ ton, and nails at $5 65 @ keg.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 18.—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has been increased £881,000. The rate of discount in the Bank of England is now 3%. Consols money 92¼@92⅝. 5-20s of '62, 91¼; do '65, 92½; do '67, 91⅝; 10-40s, 89¾. Linseed oil 38s. Petroleum: refined 16s.

FRANKFORT, July 18.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, July 18.—Rentes 54f 32c.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Cotton heavy; low middling 10⅝@10¾d; middling Orleans 10⅞@11d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and exports 1,500. Breadstuffs heavy. California white wheat 11s @11s 12d; red spring 11s@12 4d; red winter 12s. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 26s 6d@29 6d. Cheese 53s. Beef 64s. Cumberland middles 26s 6d; short rib middles 25s.

Petroleum Market.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, July 18, 1872. }

The crude market is firm, and prices, as compared with yesterday, have still further advanced; quoted to-day at $3.60@3.62½ at Parkers, equal to about 9¾ cts per gallon here. Refined unchaged; July, 22½ August, 22¾ to 22½; September, nominally 22¾. Oil barrels quiet and unchanged, $1.70 to $1.80 for city and country.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens' Oil Co., 50 bbls to Ferguson & Wood, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 912 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 195 bbls to Warden, Few & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 973 bbls to Warden, Few & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 364 bbls to Warden, Few & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 460 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 500 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....9754

OIL SHIPMENTS PER PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R. CO.

Central Rfg. Co., 1023 bbls to S. Fancher & Co., Baltimore.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Stella O W, acct. H. McKelvy	1398
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	80
Oleopolis O W, acct. W. Stewart	80
Tarentum O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	480
Peerless O W, acct.	610
Citizens O W, acct. Fisher & Bro	388
Cosmos O W, acct. H McKelvy	382
Total	3418

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 18.—In domestic cotton goods, the market, although dull, closes firm. There is some movement in low grades of cassimeres, ranging from 75c to $1,37½. Satinets in low grades have been placed with some of the Southern houses. Domestic delaines companies will place their stock on the market next week, which will stimulate the movement in foreign goods of the same description.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Beeves: to-day 84 cars, making 6,800 since Saturday, against 7,200 the same time last week; market active; everything selling, and at a slight advance; poor 4½ cwt, Texans, sold at $35,00; ordinary, 6 cwt, Illinois, $67,00; 4 cars Kentucky, 7¼ cwt, 11¼@12c; 3 cars fat, 7¾ cwt, Illinois, at 12@12¾c. Sheep: 3,000 to-day, and 12,200 since Saturday against 11,000 the same time last week; stock in demand, and lambs rather higher, at 9@11c for western and 11@12¼c for Jersey; a car 83 lbs Ohio sheep sold at 6¾c; a car 77 lbs State at 6¾c; a car 81 lbs Canada lambs 11¾c; 2 cars Kentucky, 58 lbs, 9¾c; deck Jerseys, 60 lbs, 12¾c. Hogs: 49 cars, making 18,000 since Saturday, against 20,600 for same time last week; market firm at an advance, dressed selling at 5¾@6¼c.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Cattle: receipts 527, making the supply for the week thus far 4,012, against 5,942 same time last week; market active and strong; ¼c advance on last week's prices; buyers not disposed to take hold freely at the rates demanded. The run this week has been the lightest of the season. The stock in the yards is small; about 750 were disposed of; 548 Illinois, 1,070 to 1,378 lbs. $5,60@6,40; 60 Texas, 1,193 to 1,220 lbs., $4,75@5,00; 19 Michigan of 1,022 lbs $4,50; 45 Michigan stockers of 1,022 lbs $4,50; 45 Michigan stockers averaging 910 lbs $4,50; 40 Ohio steers of 1,126 lbs $5,85. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head, making the supply for the week thus far 10,700, against 9,400 for the same time last week; prices unchanged; 869 Ohio sheep of 82 to 89 lbs sold at $5,00@6,25; 174 Canada lambs, 63 lbs, $9. Hogs: receipts 1,500, making supply for week thus far 13,700, against 10,200 same time last week; market slightly advanced on yesterday's rates and the pens clear of stock; demand good at an advance; 74 Illinois, 200 lbs, $4,90; 74 stillers, averaging 206 lbs, $4,40.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Cotton lower; low middling 29c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $5,25@5,50; common to good $6,00@7,30; good to choice $6,40@7,30. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 92@93c. Wheat dull and in buyers' favor; amber Michigan $1,75. Rye heavy but more active; western in store 74@74½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and lower; western mixed 58@60c; sales 40,000 bu at $3,00 per bu; $3,09 per bbl. Oats heavy and lower; western 44@45c; Ohio 45c. Eggs dull and strongly in favor of buyers; western 16@17c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio 16½@18¼c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining 9½@9⅝c; Cuba 8¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm; 8¼@9c. Petroleum: crude 12¾@12¾c; refined 22c. Pork dull, nominal; mess $13,50@13,75; prime $12,25@12,50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard heavy; No. 1, to prime steam, new 8¾c; old 9¾@9¾. Butter dull; western 10@16. Cheese for common to prime 9@11c. Turpentine 47@48c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easier; $1,17½ seller August; offered; $1,24¾ cash and seller July; $1,08⅛ seller year. Corn lower, closing dull; 40¾c seller July; 41⅝c seller August; 42¾@43¾c seller September. Oats steady; firm demand; 27¾ cash; 26¾c seller August; 28¾ seller July; 31⅝c seller August. Barley quiet for spot; No. 2 54c, No. 3 44@45c; September firm; sales at 58¾c. Provisions: Pork inactive; $13,50 seller August; $13 seller September. Lard quiet, nominally unchanged for winter; 9¼c bid, 9¾c asked; summer available at 7¾c. Hams strong; winter 13@13½c; summer 11@12c. Meats firm and held at previous prices; shoulders 5c; short rib 6¾@7c. Whisky strong, closing with buyers at 88c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour buoyant but unsettled owing to the rain, at $7,75@8,00. Wheat: demand good with full prices; supply light; old $1,06@1,62. Rye steady and demand moderate at 70@76c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower at 48@49c. Barley unchanged. Oils steady. Eggs: demand fair and market firm at 14c. Pork: demand fair and market firm and regular at $12,50. Lard: demand fair and market firm for winter kettle at 8¾@9c; steam 8¾c. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices, especially for clear rib and clear shoulders, at 5¾c; sides 6¾c. Bacon: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders sold early at 7½c and closed firm at 8c, with sales of clear rib at 8@8½c; clear 8¾c. Hogs steady and demand moderate at $4,20@4,50. Whisky steady and moderate demand at 87c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour less active but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice white $1,80@1,85. Corn dull and lower; southern white 80@83c; yellow 62@63c; mixed western 61c. Oats steady; mixed 36@40c; white 42 @44c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firm and buoyant. Mess pork $14. Bacon: good jobbing demand; shoulders 6¾c; sides 8¼c. Lard 9@9¼c. Western butter steady; choice 18c. Whisky quiet at 87¼@89c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and demand moderate; No. 2 white Michigan, $1,60@1,63; No. 2 do, $1,40; No. 1 red winter, $1,61¾, seller August; No. 2 do, $1,53¾@1,54, seller August. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 1 34c; No. 2 31¾c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Flour quiet and firm; superfine $5,00@5,50. Corn: white firmer at 73@74c. Hay prime $25@26. Pork easier; mess $13,12½. Bacon active and firmer at 6¾, 8¾, 9@9½c. Sugar firmer; common 9¼c; fair to fully fair 9¾c. Molasses: common received sold at 45c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1,29; No 2 do $1,22. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 mixed 40½c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 26c. Rye dull and prices declined; No 1 57c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Flour steady and demand moderate, and 25c higher. No transactions in grain; prices unchanged. Petroleum: refined steady at 20@20¼c for car lots, and 21@21¼c for trade lots.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Tobacco fairly active and prices steady; sales 140 hhds. Cotton dull; middlings 22¼c.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Cotton: good grades firm; low middling 22½c.

NASHVILLE, July 18.—Cotton dull and lower; low middling 21¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 18.—22 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 64 do do, S M Kier & Co; 58 hides, H M Clements; 17 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 43 bdls hides, W Flacens & Son; 55 brooms Langcamp & Son.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 18.—2 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car lumber, W McQueen; 1 do do, A Reineman; 3 cars staves, J M Hemp, hill; 1 car lime, Geo Stewart; 2 do do, J K Shinan; 18 c tons, Jas Miller; 17 bdls hides, Popp B & Co; 100 do do, Sinckrath & Co; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 car lumber, J McBriar; 1 car mait, Young & R; 2cars staves, H Cordier; 27 sks wool, S Bradly & Son; 18 pkgs tobacco, A Schuele; 2 do do, Geo Ossman; 4 do do, W J Rogers; 1 car lime, J J Robinson; lot furniture, J N Dryden & Co; 3 hhds tobacco, E Gleason; 5 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 5 do do, S P Armstrong; 2 bbls whisky, W H Brill; 1 car lumber, C C Boyle; & Co; 1 do do, Mullen S & Co; 2 crates, 10 boxes starch, S Dyer; lot furniture, D W Huntsman; 15 bbls apples, F Gumbert; 300 pkgs lead, T H Neven & Co; 1 car oats, G Stewart; 50 sks p nuts, C H Schuarberg.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, July 18.—1 bbl eggs, 1¼ do do, Voigt M & Co; 5 do do, J H Graff & Co; 3 cars corn, Scott & G; 4 g beef hides, 5 g calf hides, 2 g sheep do, 2¼ bbls tallow, Lappe & H; 1 tres hams, 1 do shoulders, Henry B B; 20 tres hams, 2 casks shoulders, Shomaker & Co; 190 sks corn, Laing & McK; 1 car hay, O H Alderson; 5 bbls g apples, W J steel & Co; 2 bbls flour, Godfrey & C; 1 bx meat, M W Rankin & Bro; 1 one-horse wagon, E W Steadman; 1 bbl s iron, Graff B & Co; 300 blooms, Nimick & Co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 18.—1 car s iron, M W Stone; 1 car lumber, W W Rigdon; 1 do do, W F Richardson; 100 bxs candles, T C Jenkins; 15 do cheese, E Moye & Co; 6 pumps, J F Dean; 4 crates tobacco, J W Taylor; 15 pails tobacco, J Zimmerman; 1 car lumber, Cumberland middles 26s 6d; short rib middles 25s.

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HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

Letters held for Postage, July 18.

J. B. Dooley, Xenia, Ohio, 3; Hon. John A. Bingham, Cadiz, Ohio, 3; Geo K. Gamble, Allegheny City, Pa., 3; H. F. Hughes, Allegheny City, Pa., 3; Mrs. Wm Barnes, Allegheny, City Pa., Mrs Harriet Lake, Winona, Minn., 3; Rev. Tobias Muller, Erie, Pa., 3.

Vegetables Condemned.

Meat Inspector, Zehnder, of Allegheny, during a tour of the Market House yesterday morning, observed that a large quantity of vegetables were offered for sale which were altogether unfit for human food. He condemned several bushels of peas, cucumbers, and quantities of lettuce, and made the owners convey them to the Allegheny river and there deposit them.

O. O. of K. S.

A banquet was given, last evening, to the officers of the G. C. of the Oriental Order of the Knights of the Sun, at the residence of A. B. Connelly, East Birmingham, the supreme head of the order in the United States. The luxuries of the season were served up in sumptuous style, and what, with wine and toasts, the occasion was a feast of reason and flow of soul as well as of material viands. The O. O. of K. S., as the new order is termed, is rapidly gaining numbers in this locality, and bids fair to live long and prosper.

Alleged Fraud.

Joseph Steiner yesterday made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, charging Amasa Sanders with fraud. Steiner is a member of a German benevolent society and the defendant is its agent. Steiner alleges he has paid his dues regularly and that he is, therefore, entitled to $10 a week when sick. He has recently been unable to work for four weeks on account of illness, but Sanders has only paid him $10, and refuses to give him the balance. Sanders states that the money has been withheld under instructions from the society. A hearing will be had to-day.

Struck by a Train.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a resident of Hazlewood named Stephen Stackhouse, while walking along the track of the Connellsville Railroad near Soho, was struck by the tender of the Braddock's Accommodation train and seriously injured. It appears that the man had stepped back upon the right track in order to keep clear of a freight train which was going east. The accommodation was coming along at a moderate speed, and the engineer being Stackhouse blew the whistle and the brakes were shut down. Before the train could be stopped, however, the tender struck the man and threw him over the bank. His injuries are not considered to be of a very serious nature. He heard the whistle but supposed it came from the freight train, which had just passed him.

Bold Robbery.

About half past eleven o'clock yesterday morning while a gentleman was walking on Penn avenue near the forks of the road, a stranger accosted him and inquired what time it was. The gentleman pulled out a valuable gold watch and was about answering the question when the stranger snatched the time-piece from him, breaking the chain off. The gentleman, being assisted by officer Herr started in pursuit and overtook and captured the thief. The man gave up the watch and the officer started with his prisoner for Deputy Mayor Nichols' office. When near the office of that magistrate some roughs interferred for the purpose of rescuing the prisoner. A fight ensued during which the officer's head was badly cut, the thief rescued and his escape effected. It is to be hoped that he will be rearrested and punished, as so bold a robber should be put out of harm's way. The roughs who interfered should be arrested and summarily dealt with.

The French Band.

This famous band will arrive in our city Tuesday next, and not Monday as has been erroneously stated, and will give two concerts, one on Tuesday, the other Wednesday evening. The members of the band have been especially anxious to visit Pittsburgh, and stipulated in their agreement, that their stay should be prolonged as much as two days, in order that they might have an opportunity of inspecting our manufactories and learning something of the business which has given Pittsburgh a world-wide fame. The Frenchmen have their own French cook, French waiters and French attendants—traveling in thorough French style.

There will be a meeting of citizens held at the Mayor's office to-day, to take some action in reference to awarding the visitors a proper reception. It is to be hoped that our city will not be behind in its hospitalities to the representatives of ancient Gaul, and that the French gentlemen will learn that we are great not only in manufacturing enterprise, but great also in those kindly courtesies